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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/723,019	11/26/2003	Jeffrey Hunt	7784-0649DVA	8858
27572	7590	09/22/2004	EXAMINER	
HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C. P.O. BOX 828 BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MI 48303			PRITCHETT, JOSHUA L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2872	

DATE MAILED: 09/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/723,019

Applicant(s)

HUNT, JEFFREY

Examiner

Joshua L Pritchett

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 July 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to Amendment filed July 9, 2004. Claims 1-4, 10 and 15 have been amended as requested by the applicant.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferrante (US 5,847,876) in view of Yasunori (US 6,417,619).

Regarding claims 1, 4, 10, 13, 15 and 17, Ferrante teaches a fingerprint-resistant anti-reflection coating comprising an upper thin film layer to be exposed to an ambient environment, the upper layer having an optical path equal to a quarter wave at a pre-selected wavelength in the range of about 450-550 nanometers (Fig. 1). Ferrante further teaches a upper thin film layer made of silicon dioxide (col. 5 lines 8-10) to interface a substrate, the lower layer having a greater index of refraction than the upper layer (col. 5 lines 8-15), the lower layer having an optical path length equal to a half wave at the pre-selected design wavelength in the range of

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about 450-550 nanometers (Fig. 1). Ferrante further teaches wherein the reflectance of light from the fingerprint-resistant two-layer anti-reflection coating when applied to plastic substrates is essentially the same in oil and the ambient environment (col. 5 lines 28-30). Ferrante lacks a plastic substrate and the index of refraction of the lower layer being at least 0.5 greater than the upper layer. Ferrante further lacks reference to ion beam deposition. Yasunori teaches the use of titanium oxide as a bottom layer in a fingerprint-resistant film (col. 9 lines 45-50) and titanium dioxide has a refractive index of 2.7 (specification of current application page 6), which is at least 0.5 greater than any of the materials taught by Ferrante. Yasunori teaches that ion beam deposition is known as a method of depositing antireflection layer (col. 10 lines 1-9). It is also well known to one of ordinary skill in the art to switch from glass to plastic substrates in order to reduce the possibility of fracturing or cracking of the glass substrate. Both Ferrante (Fig. 1) and Yasunori (Fig. 1) teach the use of a substrate with a rectangular shape and the shape is maintained during deposition of the layers. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the lower layer of Ferrante be made of titanium dioxide as taught by Yasunori for the creating a thinner coating because the optical thickness is defined as the refractive index multiplied by the physical thickness, therefore increasing the refractive index allows the physical thickness to decrease while maintaining the optical thickness of the material. It would also have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the Ferrante antireflection layers deposited with ion beam deposition as taught by Yasunori for the purpose of precise deposition of the antireflection layers on the substrate. It would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

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the art at the time the invention was made to have the substrate of Ferrante be made of plastics as is commonly known in the art for the reasons discussed above.

Regarding claims 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 16, 17 and 21, Ferrante teaches the use of silicon dioxide as the upper layer (col. 5 lines 8-10). Ferrante further teaches the pre-selected wavelength being 500 nanometers (Fig. 1).

Regarding claims 3, 9, 12 and 22, Ferrante teaches the upper layer should have a refractive index close to that of oil (col. 4 lines 44-49). The refractive index of aluminum oxide is known to be 1.63 and the refractive index of oil is known to be from 1.5-1.6. Ferrante further teaches the pre-selected wavelength being 500 nanometers (Fig. 1). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the silicon dioxide upper layer with aluminum oxide for the purpose of more closely matching the refractive index of oil.

Regarding claims 6 and 19, Ferrante teaches that it is known to have a refractive index of the substrate equal 1.52 (Fig. 3). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the refractive index of the Ferrante substrate equal the value of a commonly known and used substrate in the art for the purpose of limiting the amount of light reflection at the substrate-air interface on the backside of the substrate from the coating.

Regarding claims 7 and 20, it is commonly known to one of ordinary skill in the art that the ambient environment (air) has a refractive index of 1.0. Ferrante teaches the upper layer should have a refractive index of about 1.5 (col. 4 lines 41-49), because the upper layer should

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have a refractive index close to that of oil, which is known to have a refractive index of 1.5-1.6 (col. 4 lines 41-49).

Other Art of Note

Kunisada (US 6,313,577) teaches that it is known in the art to use magnesium fluoride with a plastic substrate and to ion deposit magnesium fluoride (col. 7 lines 2-7). Kunisada states that magnesium fluoride can be deposited by any known technique including ion plating on a substrate of either a plate or film of plastic (col. 7 lines 2-7). Kunisada makes no mention of deformation of the substrate or ionization of the magnesium fluoride. Kunisada was previously cited by the examiner as pertinent art not relied upon in the rejection.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed July 9, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On pages 7-8 of Amendment, applicant argues that Ferrante uses magnesium fluoride as a material deposited on the substrate. The applicant argues that it would not be obvious to have a plastic substrate or to use ion deposition in combination with magnesium fluoride. The applicant argues that the high temperatures needed to deposit magnesium fluoride would damage a plastic substrate and that ion deposition would cause the magnesium fluoride to ionize and become corrosive to the substrate. Based on the teachings of Kunisada the applicant's arguments are not persuasive because it is possible to use magnesium fluoride in combination with both plastic

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substrates and ion deposition. Therefore it would be obvious to combine the teachings of Ferrante and Yasunori and have a reasonable expectation of success.

On page 9 of Amendment, applicant argues that none of the reference teaches a polymer substrate with a selected shape maintained during the deposition of the materials. Plastics are included as a type of polymer therefore teaching a plastic substrate also teaches a polymer substrate. The claim limitation that the substrate has a selected shape does not limit the selected shape to any particular shape; therefore a substrate having any shape would meet the claim limitations. Both the Ferrante and Yasunori references teach a substrate that has a selected rectangular shape and the shape is maintained during deposition.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

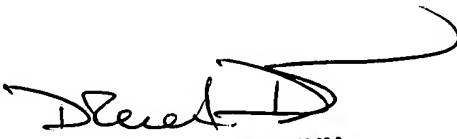
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua L Pritchett whose telephone number is 571-272-2318.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:00 - 3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Drew A Dunn can be reached on 571-272-2312. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JLP 


DREW A. DUNN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER